

The NEW TRAIL



An Alberta Village

E. N. Yates

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, SPRING, 1955

VOLUME XIII

NUMBER 1

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9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.



The New Trail

A quarterly publication of the University of Alberta
and its Alumni Association

Editor: A. G. Markle

Art Editor: H. G. Glyde

Business Manager: J. M. Whidden

Advisory Board:

Andrew Stewart, C. M. Macleod, Rodney Pike

Volume XIII

Spring, 1955

Number 1

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Date

Signature

Address

The Editor's Page

● OUR NEW PRESIDENT

As newly elected President of the General Alumni Association, Rodney Pike '36 is far from being a novice or newcomer to the University field.

The fact of the matter is that his wife, Margaret, left this University in 1935 with a degree in geology, his sister Kathleen received her arts degree in 1945, and his father, the late Frank Pike, was the first chairman of the *Friends of the University*.

"Rod" brings a volume of enthusiasm and ability to the position of President. Manager of the North Alberta branch of the Canada Life Assurance Company, his extracurricular community interests and activities are legion. He is currently on the board of the Joint Service Colleges, is a member of the advisory board of the Banff School of Advanced Management, and has been designated a member at large on the executive of the Chamber of Commerce.

Under his direction, and aided by a strong executive, the Association of degree graduates of this University will have no difficulty recording a year of appreciable accomplishment.

* * *

● AN ALBERTA VILLAGE

The front cover study for this issue of *The New Trail* stemmed from impressions left with the artist while he toured many of Alberta's towns and villages.

E. N. Yates, A.O.C.A., a new member of the Fine Arts department at the University, had this to say when asked to comment about the scene:

"Although still in evidence, the small one-room school is disappearing. It is being replaced gradually by larger and more modern units. It is obvious that the new schools are much more modern in design than any of the other buildings in town. These physical indications perhaps indicate the trend in education in Alberta today—a desire for improvement, an acceptance of new ideas.

"In the painting I have endeavoured to give something of that feeling of movement and urgency in the midst of the traditional scene of a village, the frame buildings, the grain elevators (sentinels of the prairies) and the uneven road. The long, simple lines of the school signal, I think, the passing of an era. New seeds have been planted in our Alberta towns and villages; seeds that will know bountiful fruition in future convocations at our universities."

Mr. Yates is a native Albertan and received his early education in Regina. Following a four-year stint in the R.C.A.F. during World War II, he remained in Toronto until making his return to the West.



RODNEY PIKE '36
President
General Alumni Association

A Busy April Day

By THE EDITOR

THERE'S one very important day in the alumni year set aside for the business of reviewing over-all policy and business. It usually falls in April, and at the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association there is an occasion for the year-round executive to report on their accomplishments, as well as an opportunity of hearing from alumni representatives at large.

The choice of day, April 23rd, was a particularly happy one this year. The weather was balmy and conducive to travel, and the meeting was convened in the Students' Union Cafeteria.

We heard from representatives who had journeyed from as far east as Montreal. In attendance were:

Mr. R. Gaunce, Montreal; Mr. F. P. Milaney, Cold Lake; Mr. F. Facey, Vegreville; Mr. Stan Hambly, Camrose; Mrs. Norma Eaglesham, Red Deer (Central Alberta); Mr. Art Larson, Winnipeg; Mr. Douglas Brown, Lethbridge; Mr. Fred Millican, Medicine Hat; Miss Joan Brunton, Calgary; Mr. Bruce Burgess, Calgary; Dr. Sperry Fraser, Dental Alumni; Mrs. N. Brindley, Household Economists; Mrs. June Cox, Nurses' Alumnae; Mr. A. D. McTavish, Edmonton; Mr. Tevie Miller, Edmonton; Mr. Ken Madsen, President; Mr. Rodney Pike, Vice-President; G. B. Taylor, Honorary Secretary; Mr. O. P. Thomas, Edmonton; Dr. J. W. Chalmers, Edmonton; and A. G. Markle, Secretary-Treasurer.

The morning's agenda was largely devoted to routine reports. The financial state of the Association was detailed by the auditor, and the pertinent portions of the report are reproduced as follows:

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

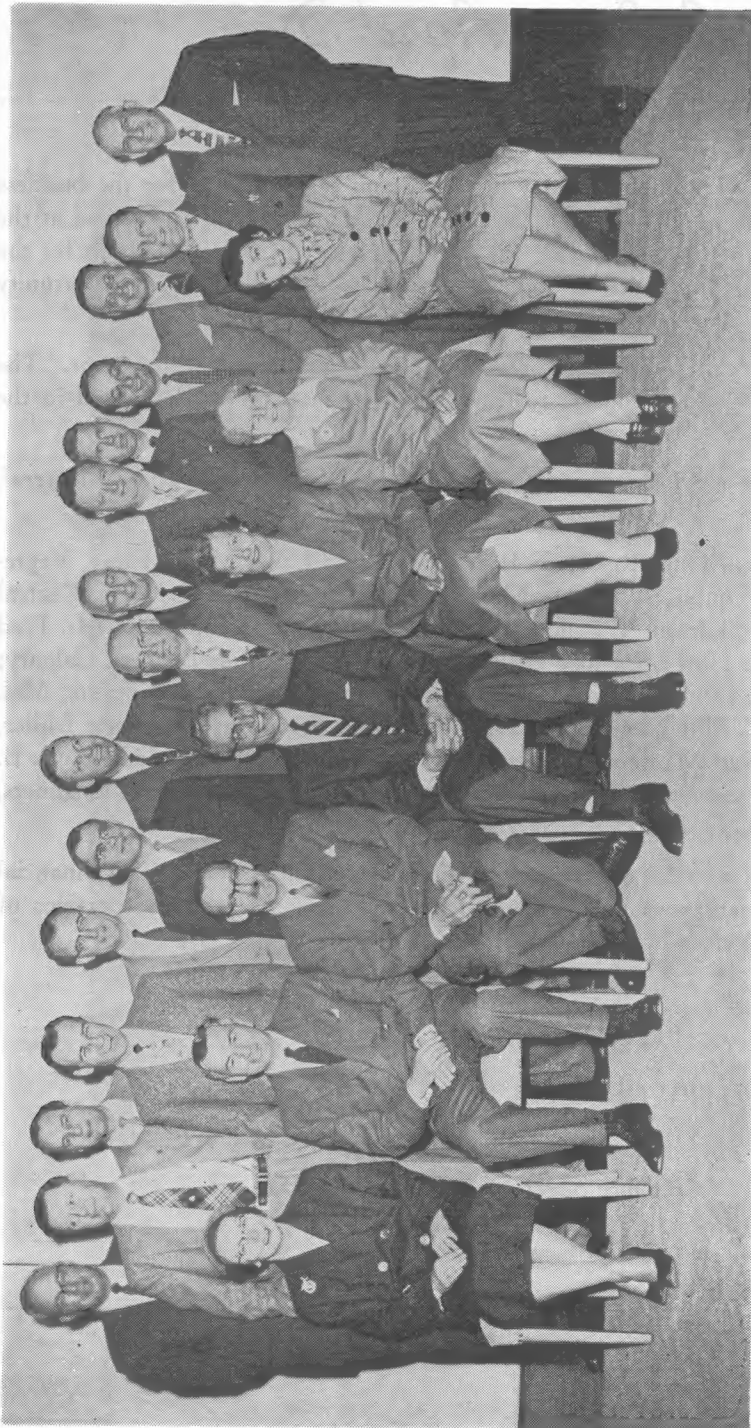
Edmonton, Alberta

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1955

ASSETS

Deposit Accounts:

University of Alberta	\$6,892.84	
Postmaster	3.00	
		\$ 6,895.84
		\$6,895.84



GENERAL ALUMNI COUNCIL, 1955-56

Reading left to right, seated: Mrs. N. Brindley, Household Economist; Rodney Pike, President; President Andrew Stewart; Ken Mad-
sen, Past President; Mrs. J. Cox, Nurses' Alumnae; Mrs. J. L. Eaglesham, Red Deer (Central Alberta); Miss Joan Brunton, Calgary. Left
to right, standing: Fred Millican, Medicine Hat; Dr. J. W. Chalmers, Vice-President; R. Gaunce, Montreal; Mr. F. B. Facey, Vegreville;
Allan McTavish, Edmonton; John Bracco, President, Students' Union; Bruce Burgess, Calgary; Mr. F. P. Milaney, Cold Lake; O. P. Thomas,
Edmonton; Art Larson, Winnipeg; Douglas Brown, Lethbridge; Tevie Miller, Edmonton; Stan Hambly, Camrose; A. G. Markle, Executive
Secretary; Dr. Sperry D. Fraser, Dental Alumni.

H. M. Tory Scholarship Endowment Fund

Deposit Account:

University of Alberta	\$ 6,869.39
-----------------------------	-------------

Life Membership Fund

Deposit Account:

University of Alberta	\$ 2,343.62
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	\$16,108.85
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LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$ 872.92
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Surplus:

Balance as at April 1, 1954	\$6,339.50	
Less excess of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1955	316.58	
		6,022.92
		\$ 6,895.84

H. M. Tory Scholarship Endowment Fund

Balance as at April 1, 1954	\$4,827.97
Less Scholarship award to R. A. Craddick	300.00
Add: Interest earnings	141.42
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	2,100.00
Annual transfer from Alumni Association Fund	100.00
	\$ 6,869.39

Life Membership Fund

Balance as at April 1, 1954	\$3,690.47
Add: Twenty-six new members	650.00
Interest earnings, less exchange	103.15
Less transfer to H. M. Tory Scholarship Endowment Fund	2,100.00
	\$ 2,343.62
	\$16,108.85

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1955

Revenue:

Fees (including a portion of ball receipts), less exchange	\$2,719.96
Homecoming ball	338.24
Interest on \$3,000.00 @ 3% per annum	90.00
	\$3,148.20

Expenditure:

Publication of <i>The New Trail</i>	\$1,729.08	
Less subsidy from the University of Alberta ..	1,729.08	
		\$
Annual dinner for graduands, parents and friends	167.53	
Travelling of council to annual meeting	282.80	
Grant to Varsity Guest Weekend	100.00	
Travelling of officials (executive)	246.45	
Purchase of Addressograph-Multigraph machine	1,486.65	
Film, "On the Campus"	333.26	
Special Gateway and mailing cost	154.03	
Contribution to H. M. Tory Scholarship Fund	100.00	
Winnipeg Ballet tickets	60.00	
Honorarium, 1953-54 audit	50.00	
Printing, postage, flowers, cuts, stationery, promotional material and sundry	484.06	
		3,464.78
<i>Excess of Expenditure over Revenue for the year</i>		<u>\$ 316.58</u>

* * *

Lunch hour in Athabasca came as a welcome respite and a chance to hear first-hand from the President of the University. In the course of his remarks the President reviewed the major sources of revenue of the University, pointing out that our fees (general and tuition) are the lowest in Canada; also that 21 appointments to the staff for the ensuing year were to be made shortly. Two major problems facing the University were pointed up by the President, namely the expectation of a rapid and accelerated increase in student population over the next few years, and the relationship between the University and the high schools of the province.

Following lunch, the alumni councillors strolled across to the new Agriculture Building, where they were treated to a conducted tour under the direction of Dr. John Toogood.

The afternoon session was lengthy and spirited. One of the agenda items that captured the thinking of those present revolved about the establishment of an Alumni Fund of the University of Alberta Foundation, with alumni to be encouraged to make gifts and bequests to the University.

Time flies. We were reminded of this when the subject of the University's fiftieth birthday in 1958 came up for discussion. In order that alumni might have an official voice in the preparations, Mr. Ken Madsen, outgoing President of the Association, was appointed alumni representative on the over-all planning committee.

Alumni projects for the ensuing year are always an intriguing subject. Council this year went on record as reaffirming their wish that the recreational and physical education building program at the University should be commenced without undue

delay, and that they (the Council) were prepared to assist in this venture as far as possible.

The executive committee of the General Alumni Association for 1955-56 is as follows:

Honorary President.....	Dr. Andrew Stewart
President	Rodney Pike
Past President	Ken Madsen
Vice-President.....	Dr. J. W. Chalmers
Honorary Secretary.....	G. B. Taylor
Committee members: Tevie Miller, A. D. McTavish, Bruce Burgess, A. D. Paul, Mrs. June Cox, Miss Margaret Lang, Dr. Sperry Fraser, O. P. Thomas, Stan Hambly.	

Afternoon tea at the home of President and Mrs. Andrew Stewart wound up the day for the weary councillors. After an exchange of pros and cons around the committee table, it was pleasant indeed to relax and chin informally over cake and cookies.



The annual spring dinner arranged by the General Alumni Association for graduands, their parents and friends was a splendid success this May. Athabasca Hall was crammed to capacity to hear some outstanding toasts and a main address of the evening delivered by the gentlemen above. Left to right: M. E. Manning '30 (toast to the graduating class); Dean Wilbur Bowker (guest speaker); L. Y. Cairns '12 (recipient of honorary degree at Spring Convocation); Rodney Pike '36, toastmaster and President of the General Alumni Association.



Spring Convocation Section

May 17th, 1955



Report of the President to Convocation

May 17, 1955

By ANDREW STEWART

I have to report that in its various branches and operations the work of the University has proceeded smoothly and effectively during the session now ending. For this our thanks are due to the Board of Governors, the Senate, General Faculty Council, Students' Council, the administrative officers, the non-academic staff, and particularly the individual students and instructors.

Throughout the past months two problems of considerable importance to the future of the University have been continuously under consideration. First, the effective articulation of the work of the high school and of the University; and second, the prospective increase in student numbers. The two problems are not unrelated; neither are they peculiar to Alberta. The common factor is the demand for more education for larger numbers. This is a Canadian, a continental, and indeed a universal phenomenon.

All Canadian universities are feeling the impact of changes in the schools. The schools have been accommodating themselves to sharply increased numbers of students, many of whom will not be candidates for admission to universities. The process of accommodation has disturbed the traditional progression of students through high school and university. The difficulties of transition from school to university have increased and will become more acute as numbers continue to grow. I do not believe that the difficulties can be resolved without either more effective means of meeting the special needs of the pre-university students in the high schools, or providing for another year of instruction within the framework of the university program.

The essential issue here has been no more succinctly stated than in an article by the late Dr. R. C. Wallace, recently appearing in the *Queen's Quarterly*. Dr. Wallace wrote:

"In recent years we have read and listened to much discussion on the failure of modern education to develop the mental powers of young men and women. Some of the discussion is to the point. But it often avoids the significant fact that a much larger proportion of young people are being educated to the high school level and even to the university level. These are of varying mental capacity; some very good, the larger number fair, and a considerable number poor. If they have to be dealt with together—and funds do not permit for a thorough differentiation—the level of attainment inevitably falls and the disciplinary value of the subject material is weakened. The gain to the many in attaining a higher level of education than was possible in the past is at the sacrifice of the mental challenge to the few who have exceptional minds. Here is a phase of the antithesis between a democracy and an oligarchy, between government by the many and government by the few. And as far as Canada is

concerned, this is a transitional phase. It is important that young people should be educated to take an effective part in the life of the community; on the whole more important, at this stage, than that a relatively few should be trained. The able minds somehow find the means of carrying on with their own education. But the time will come—I trust soon—when Canada can afford to give special attention to the able minds. . . . Britain, with weaker financial resources than Canada, can afford to give this special care to the able students. The need is as great here—even greater. When the people of Canada are convinced of the need, the way will be found.”

In the meantime, and in any event, the universities must take every precaution to secure the best students, and only those students who are capable of profiting from higher education. The traditional bases of selection of students for admission to universities are coming under general review in Canada. Thus in his most recent President’s Report, Dr. Sidney Smith of the University of Toronto has stated:

“At present too many students fail in their courses. It does appear that the departmental examinations are not predicting adequately a student’s capacity for further academic work. Admission requirements have been raised in some universities, but the situation has not thereby been alleviated. Administrators are being forced to realize that a raising of the minimum standard required for entrance is not an automatic solution. . . .

“There are many students now at universities who should not be there; there are many not at the universities who should be there. The situation calls for two measures. The first is a comprehensive and generous system of scholarships and bursaries that will break down the economic barriers against university education, and will wipe out the undemocratic and indefensible inequalities between one region and another, and between city and country. The second is a more intelligently conceived system of selection that, without sacrificing the benefits of formal written examinations, will call in the aid of testing devices and of personal assessments.”

By resolution of the Senate of the University of Alberta there has been set up a committee to review the entire structure of financial aid to students with the object that the limited funds available may be put to the most effective use. It is hoped that within a well-conceived system of aid, and with additional funds which may be provided, this University will be able to assure to every able student in the province the opportunity to embark upon and to complete a program of university studies.

The Joint Committee to Co-ordinate High School and University Curricula has appointed a sub-committee to study the records of students in high school and in university, and to investigate the significance of various criteria for predicting success in university studies. This is a substantial task; but it is hoped that the enquiries of the committee will aid in the determination of more effective means of selecting students for admission.

All Canadian universities are giving thought to arrangements to meet what has now become known as "the impending tidal wave of students". (The phrase was coined in the United States; but has been accepted by Canadian university administrators without discount, and circulated usually without acknowledgment!)

University education is the responsibility of the universities, and they must, if they are to meet their responsibilities, give guidance in formulating policies to meet the situation ahead. But decisions cannot be made without reference to public opinion; and action cannot be taken without public support. During the winter, the National Conference of Canadian Universities has supplied speakers who have addressed Canadian Clubs across Canada on the subject: "A Crisis in Canadian Universities". By placing the problem before the public, it is hoped the informed public will support the programs which become necessary to meet the expanding needs.

It is unlikely that the rate of expansion will be uniform or that the appropriate arrangements will be the same in all parts of Canada. What is essential everywhere is that weight of numbers should not imperil the integrity of university degrees or the ready acceptability of graduates into service in any part of Canada. No university in Canada wishes to become a social club, a finishing school, a sports centre, a luxury hotel or an educational cafeteria. No Canadian university can afford a reputation for substandard education because of excessive size of classes, second-rate and overloaded staff, or insufficient and inadequate equipment.

Conscious of our responsibility to prepare for increased numbers, the Board of Governors in June, 1953, appointed a committee to study the probable rate of increase in registrations at the University of Alberta, and to advise on the appropriate arrangements to provide for larger numbers. The committee reported in July, 1954. Since then the report has been under consideration by the Board and the Senate.

The committee's estimation of registrations will be studied against the experience of enrolments in September, 1955. The numbers entering last fall, when total registration of full-time students in the winter session increased by 303, suggest that expansion may occur more rapidly than the committee anticipated.

The committee expressed support for the policy of developing a strong central institution to serve the entire province; but drew attention to the disadvantages which accumulate with increasing size. These disadvantages will eventually create a situation favorable to decentralization of university activities. The time at which this situation will arise will depend upon the rate at which enrolments expand. In the meantime, further attention must be given to the most effective arrangements for decentralization, so that plans may be implemented as the need appears. The decisions to be reached on this matter are of the utmost importance. They will involve a departure from a policy which has served this province well in the past. They must establish sound lines of development for many decades in the future.



Presentation of Laurance Yeomans Cairns

By C. M. MACLEOD

Eminent Chancellor, I am happy to have the privilege of presenting to you this afternoon a member of the first graduating class of the University of Alberta. Laurance Yeomans Cairns came to this province from Manitoba in 1905 at the time of the inaugural ceremonies of the province. He registered with the first class at the University of Alberta in 1908 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the first graduating class in 1912. He then turned to the study of Law but after being called to the Bar in 1916, he enlisted in the Canadian Army. He was wounded in action in France and returned home as a casualty. Since his discharge from the army until the present time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Edmonton. In 1934 he was appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel for the Province of Alberta. From 1936 to 1951 he served as a Bencher of the Law Society of Alberta and was its President for the years 1950 and 1951. In 1953 he was made an Honourary Member of the Law Society of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Cairns has given unstintingly of his time and talents to public service in many fields. He was for a number of years Chairman of the Edmonton Public School Board; he was Chairman of the Edmonton Public Library Board; he served on the Edmonton Exhibition Board and on the Edmonton Boxing and Wrestling Commission. He was a member of the Council of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce for many years and in 1937 was its President. During his term of office he sponsored the formation of the Alberta Associated Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. He is presently a life member of the Council of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce. During the Second World War he served on many war committees and organizations. From 1945 to 1951 he acted as Honourary President of the Edmonton Junior Chamber of Commerce and also acted as coach and critic of their Speakers' Club. In 1951 he was given a Citizenship Award by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The foregoing presents a picture of an exceedingly busy career, but Mr. Cairns found time for outstanding service in yet another very important field. For over twenty years, commencing in 1930, he was a Lecturer in Law and Commerce at this University, and on giving up these duties was made an Honourary Professor. He was President of the University Alumni Association and is a charter member of the Friends of the University.

SPRING CONVOCATION HIGHLIGHTS

Top—Platform party dignitaries. Seated, left to right: L. Y. Cairns, Dr. L. J. O'Brien; Lieut.-Governor J. J. Bowlen. Standing, left to right: Honourable Chief Justice G. B. O'Connor, G. H. Steer.

Centre—Graduates enjoying the Graduation Ball.

Bottom—The graduate procession being led into the Edmonton Gardens by Parade Marshal Dr. J. H. Whyte.

The career of Mr. Cairns has been characterized by his tremendous interest in people, and especially young people, and his sincere desire to be of service to his fellow man. He has never been too busy to give assistance to any individual or to any worthy cause whenever the opportunity arose. I am sure the honour being conferred on him today will bring much pleasure to the many people who hold him in high esteem.

Eminent Chancellor, it is a privilege and a pleasure to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a distinguished member of the legal profession with an enviable record of service to his country, his community and this University, Laurance Yeomans Cairns.

Presentation of George Hobson Steer

By DEAN WILBUR BOWKER

The University Senate has recommended for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a prominent Edmonton lawyer, George Hobson Steer. In looking for a moment at his achievements, it is appropriate that we emphasize those elements in his career which furnish an example to the graduands of today.

While a young man teaching school in Ontario, Mr. Steer began taking courses at Queen's University and so acquired a firm grounding in history, economics and political science. In 1912 he received the degree of Master of Arts. Then he came to Edmonton and decided to train for the practice of law. There was no law school at that time and the student-at-law spent three years under articles and was then admitted to practice. By force of industry and ability, it was not many years before he became known as an able lawyer, and by the time he was made a King's Counsel in 1930 he was acknowledged as one of the city's ablest practitioners. In the quarter-century since, he has taken part in many important cases, including a number in the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council. Of course, no lawyer wins all of his cases, but Mr. Steer has had a remarkable record of successes and, as a good counsel often does, he has helped to shape the law in borderline cases by effective argument.

He has long been an authority in the fields of equity and land law, yet has not been content with narrow specialization. Indeed, he has become a specialist in whatever type of problem is at hand. For example, he has in recent years argued and won important constitutional cases in the Privy Council. Today he is one of Canada's leading advocates.

In spite of his busy practice, he has always maintained an interest in legal education and was one of the three or four persons who founded the Faculty of Law at this University in 1921. From the beginning he taught important subjects, and his effective instruction has been of inestimable benefit to the many students who attended the law school during the twenty-seven years that he lectured.

One of the values in the career of any person is the example he sets for the young. In achieving the high rank he now enjoys, Mr. Steer has exemplified to young lawyers the value of careful preparation and sound reasoning, mastery of the spoken and the written word, and high standards in advocacy; and to all young graduates in whatever calling, he has exemplified the economical use of every hour of the day, courage and persistence, and a high order of scholarship.

Eminent Chancellor, on behalf of the Senate of this University, I beg to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, George Hobson Steer.

Presentation of Dr. Lewis James O'Brien

By DEAN W. J. SCOTT

Eminent Chancellor, I have the honour to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, Dr. Lewis James O'Brien of Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Dr. O'Brien is a native of Ontario. He received his early education in that province. He was granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Toronto, with honours in the Natural Sciences, in 1897. In 1900, Dr. O'Brien continued his medical studies in Germany, at the University of Wurzburg, and obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at that university in 1902. He returned to Canada and began the practice of medicine in Nanaimo, British Columbia. In 1908, Dr. O'Brien spent a period of graduate training in Berlin. He went overseas in 1915 with No. 5 Canadian General Hospital and served during the First World War in England and Salonica. When he was discharged from the army, Dr. O'Brien came to the Peace River country and settled in Grande Prairie, where for the past thirty-seven years he has practised medicine.

Dr. O'Brien has had an outstanding record as a physician and surgeon in this province. He has seen the rapid development of the Peace River country and has grown up with it. The quality of his professional services in the Grande Prairie community and his interest in the welfare of the community have made him known to every citizen of Northern Alberta. Dr. O'Brien, in addition to his contributions to the field of medicine, has found time to participate in the public life of this province, having served as a member of the Legislature from 1940 to 1944.

In tribute, Mr. Chancellor, to a distinguished citizen, eminent physician and surgeon, and worthy gentleman, I present Dr. O'Brien to you for this distinction.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is with deepest regret that we must inform our readers that, almost a month to the day after receiving an honorary degree of Laws at Spring Convocation, Dr. O'Brien passed away in an Edmonton hospital.

Address to the Graduating Class

May 17, 1955

By G. H. STEER, Q.C.

At the outset I feel impelled to say that the last university ceremony I attended was that most impressive memorial service for the late Dr. Wallace.

When I reached home after that service the first thing I saw was his name as a contributor of an article to Queen's Quarterly in which is contained his moving confession of faith which I confess to having since read frequently with misty eyes. Dr. Wallace said:

"As a scientist, I have not been able to convince myself that the marvellous articulation and adaptation both of living things and of inanimate nature can have come of itself or through the purely impersonal working of evolutionary laws alone. I feel that there is a mind beyond the visible processes, a fountainhead of all the love and beauty and goodness and truth which we as human beings so imperfectly reflect, a power that gives us freedom of choice, and an eternal hope. We call that power God."

I quote that passage because if it has not come to your attention I am sure you would like to know of its existence; and because, like Dr. Wallace, I have come to believe that there must be a divine plan for this universe and that as a part of that plan the individual human being has been endowed with certain rights which ought to be regarded as inalienable. That is the essence of what I have to say to you today.

Are there such rights?

What are they?

How are they protected in our country?

You will agree, I am sure, that it is but natural that we graduates who are just preceding you should look back to the year 1912, the year in which Dr. Cairns and I occupied the position which the members of this graduating class do today. Dr. O'Brien tells me that in his case it was a little earlier than that.

In the year 1912, except for quite local disturbances, Pax Britannica had prevailed throughout the world for almost a century.

The western democracies had become the recognized leaders of the world in industry and in the arts and sciences; they had developed the highest type of social organization known to that time in which their citizens lived lives more and more characterized by individual freedoms governed by law.

We were convinced in those days that the natural course of events was that as the intellectual and living standards of the more backward peoples were raised, it was our system of democratic government, our method of approach to industry, art and science, which they would adopt, and so in the outcome ensure the peaceful co-existence of the nations of the world.

And now, almost half a century later, we face, instead of that world of our dreams, one in which half the peoples of the globe are organized under systems in

which individual human rights are non-existent; in which the state is all-powerful, and what is more important from our point of view, the state has as a settled policy the spread by means of subversion, infiltration and in the last analysis by force, of its ideology and its control throughout the world.

Walter Lippman has recently published a book in which he diagnoses the causes of this division of the world into two armed camps. There occurred in his view in the democratic states in the period covered by the two world wars a degeneration of the proper function of the executive branch of government.

It surrendered the powers of government to what Mr. Lippman describes as the "party bosses, the agents of pressure groups and the magnates of the new media of mass communications". In short, his view of the executive aspect of democratic government is that it has allowed its power to be usurped by the electorate, who, as Jefferson pointed out, are absolutely incapable of exercising it.

What he says perhaps amounts to this, that you of your generation may place full responsibility for present world disorder on us who controlled the institutions of the free world during the first half of this century.

You may perhaps refuse to accept in toto the diagnosis. It may be that he is too pessimistic as to the extent to which mass opinion can be informed opinion and too confident that the results would have been different if more reasonable counsels had prevailed in 1919, the 1930's and at the close of the last war.

However that may be, there can, I think, be no doubt that Mr. Lippmann makes a correct analysis of the principles upon which Anglo-Saxon free institutions were built and transplanted to the new world when he maintains that law is the bond of civil society; that all men, governors and the governed alike, are under and never above laws; that the law can be developed and refined by rational discussion; and that the highest laws are those upon which all rational men of good will when fully informed will tend to agree.

It is assumed in this analysis, of course, that the discussions and conclusions of rational men will be made effective through the system prevailing in countries whose institutions are founded on the common law by a government consisting of the executive, representative and judicial branches.

And hence it will follow that, if Mr. Lippmann's diagnosis of our ills is correct, if there has occurred such a degeneration of executive power as he describes, if the executive adopts policies because of pressure rather than performing its proper function of informing and leading public opinion, what is required is that we should revert to the older practice where each aspect of our government functions as it was intended to do.

We must get back to the point where public men, attentive as they may be to public opinion, yet refuse to sacrifice their own standards of proper conduct of affairs for the sake of winning public office or popular favor.

You will have observed in the principles I have stated the emphasis that is laid, and as our history shows, properly so, on rational discussion as the foundation of just laws.

What is being sought is truth, that is to say, justice as between individual citizens, and the most effective way to arrive at this must be through discussion. It is still the part of wisdom to say with Milton:

"And though all the winds of doctrine are let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth to be put to the worse in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing."

This freedom of speech and discussion, founded on what must of necessity be untrammelled freedom of thought, is, as I see it, much the most important of those divinely granted rights of man which ought to be inalienable, of which I spoke at the beginning, and which are referred to in the Declaration of Independence.

The statement of the fundamental rights of man found in that document stems clearly from the natural rights school of political philosophers of the eighteenth century. Patrick Henry is reported to have stated at the Continental Congress: "We are here in a state of nature"; and with respect to that ejaculation, Catherine Drinker Bomen, in her life of John Adams, says:

"A state of nature! Every man in the room knew the phrase, yet today it struck with most startling effect. In each mind was instantly a vision conjured up by the great John Locke: man in his original state, denizen of the forest, innocent of control: man in his political infancy ready to make new compacts, new arrangements of government and sovereignty. In a state of nature, man owed allegiance to none but God and stood ready to make his original compact under no eye but God's. It was a concept that had demolished the divine right of kings and swept a Stuart off his throne."

How firm a belief the founders of the United States constitution had in the state of nature, natural law and the inalienable rights of man thereunder is something I need not enter upon.

We recognize today that they had no historical foundation, but the idea of a field of human activity divinely intended to be sacred to the individual, leading to fundamental freedoms of the nature of speech, religion, person and assembly is not by reason of its ideal character one which ought lightly to be dismissed. It forms, along with such instruments as Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and the most recent Declaration of Human Rights, a highly valuable test of the reasonableness of laws which curtail human freedom.

That a sovereign governing power such as the British House of Commons or the proper legislative body in Canada has the power completely to abolish free speech, to forbid public assembly and establish a church does not admit of doubt.

But equally it does not admit of doubt that to do so would be a step fraught with great danger to the peaceful and orderly government in any country where Anglo-Saxon tradition prevails.

Rational men fully informed would everywhere in areas governed by the English common law agree that such laws were unreasonable and ought not to be passed

except to the extent necessary to preserve the democratic process itself. If persisted in otherwise, they are but the forerunners of revolution.

What I have endeavored to establish to this point is that there are, or ought to be, freedoms under our system so intimately connected with the development of human personality and so essential to the proper conduct of public affairs as to place them in a category apart from ordinary civil rights with their correlative duties. They are freedoms, privileges or liberties whose content may vary from time to time but in the long run is likely to return to the starting point. And they are of such a character as should be common to all Canadian citizens. They should not vary from province to province in our federation.

And now, in considering for a moment the responsibility for protecting these fundamental liberties, I must remind you that the legislative power of the provinces of Canada is limited to certain heads particularly set out, and that everything else is for the Dominion.

There are only two heads of provincial legislative jurisdiction in which the freedoms of which I have spoken could be said to be embraced, and they are property and civil rights within the province and matters of merely local or private nature within the province. They are certainly not within the description of property, and my suggestion to you is that, having in mind their nature, their origin and the principles on which our constitution rests, while they may be civil rights in one sense, they are not the kind of civil rights referred to by the statute, and clearly they are not within the province nor are they rights of a merely local and private nature, for they are, or should be, rights of Canadian citizenship to be enjoyed to the same extent everywhere in Canada.

One of the more philosophical of our judges has pointed out that civil rights arise from positive law; that there is no positive law which imposes any penalty for the act of speaking; that freedom to speak, to worship and to have one's person held inviolate are fundamental freedoms, and that no direct restraint should, in the minds of rational men, be imposed upon them.

Any direct restraint is, or should be, indirect in the sense that individuals other than the speaker have the civil right not to be held up to hatred, ridicule or contempt, while through the agency of the criminal law, sedition and blasphemy are to be punished.

It is remarkable that there is so little judicial pronouncement on the nature of the rights I have discussed. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was never called upon to deal with them for Canada, and in our own courts there have been only two or three recent cases, in which, however, I think will be found glimmerings forecasting a final determination of the questions raised in favor of these fundamental freedoms being regarded as attributes of Canadian citizenship and so within federal jurisdiction.

To refer to one only of these glimmerings, the late Chief Justice Duff, speaking of the right of public discussion, has said:

"We do not doubt that (in addition to the power of disallowance vested in Parliament) the Parliament of Canada possesses authority to legislate for the protection of this right."

In a later case four judges took similar ground with regard to freedom of religion and of speech, but the court of nine judges was so divided in opinion that no authoritative pronouncement was made.

Cases now pending before our Supreme Court, it is hoped, will result in decisions on the broad ground of Canadian citizenship.

Only if these rights of the Canadian citizen are established to be utilized by him in the working of his government can we have the power throughout Canada, by discussion and the interplay of ideas, so to work our free institutions that what will be arrived at is truth in the form of just laws upon which all reasonable thinking men will tend to agree.

I do not believe that we in Canada have strayed so far from the true way as Mr. Lippmann thinks. It will do us no harm, however, to think on these things which he diagnoses as our ills and see that our attitude to public life is such as to avoid or cure them.

And I am tempted, in closing, to utter this one word of exhortation:

The responsibility from this time forward for the proper functioning of our free institutions is largely with your generation.

Like other instruments, they only shine with use. Unused, they wither away and die, and who among us could contemplate with equanimity the loss of our freedom. It is as true for us as it was in Wadsworth's day to say:

*"We must be free or die
Who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake,
The faith and morals hold that Milton held."*

MOST CANADIANS BELIEVE UNIVERSITIES OPEN TO ALL

(Reprinted from Canadian Institute of Public Opinion)

Does everyone in Canada have a chance to obtain a university education, or is it possible, in the main, only for those with money? Outside the province of Quebec, says the Gallup Poll, a majority of Canadians have confidence that the chance for a high-level education is open to anyone. On the prairies almost two-thirds of the people believe this. At the other extreme are citizens in Quebec province, where only about one-third have this opinion.

Those who have themselves had a higher educational opportunity are far more convinced that anyone can enjoy it, than are those who have not gone past public school.

FORMER PROPRIETOR OF TUCK SHOP LEAVES BURSARIES TO UNIVERSITY

Under the terms of the will of the late Samuel J. McCoppen, \$1,200 will be made available each year for deserving students who cannot, without some financial assistance, complete a University course.

A few bursaries, of amounts depending on the individual circumstances of applicants, will be awarded annually to students who have completed the first or second year of attendance at the University of Alberta. The basis of award will be financial need and scholastic standing.

Dawson Creek or Bust

By LOIS ALEXANDER AND MICHAEL O'BRIEN

"CAN we go? Are the roads open? Will they get us through? Please let it stop snowing."

These were some of the hopeful queries and comments voiced by the members of the University of Alberta Mixed Chorus preparing for spring tour. Relief came when it stopped snowing on Friday and Canadian Coachways informed us that a power wagon would be sent from Peace River to pull us through the mud-holes, if necessary.

Loaded with special road permits, baggage, water pistols, and sundry other effects, Professor Richard S. Eaton's gaily painted Jubilee Specials rolled out of Edmonton on May 1st.

We were on our way, and we were thankful for the generosity of the Provincial Golden Jubilee Committee, who had made it possible for us to make a second tour into the Peace River country.

A regular member of tour, Miss Maimie Simpson, was unable to accompany us this year due to illness. In her place, we were delighted with Mrs. M. H. Scargill, who proved quite capable of managing eighty personalities. All aches, pains and complaints were subdued in one way or another by this good scout.

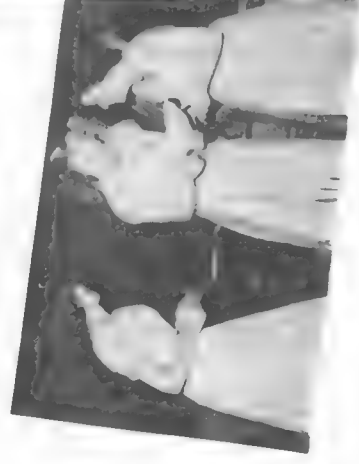
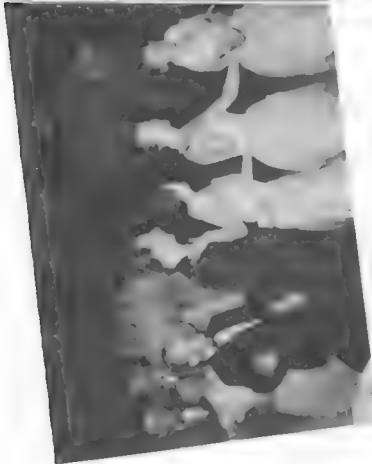
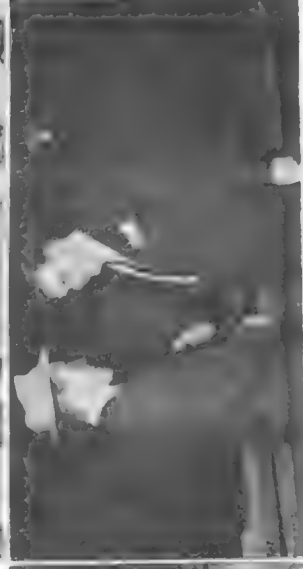
The first leg of our journey was a long jaunt of 385 miles. We made it in fourteen hours. The day did not pass without interest. Our theme song could very well have been, "Detour, There's a Muddy Road Ahead". The buses got stuck about three times shortly after we left the pavement at Clyde Corner. When we weren't ducking water pistols, we were peering out the windows at muskeg, trees, and more trees, the great Lesser Slave Lake with its ice, and the numerous little towns which on the map had meant little to us. We were also introduced to F.B.I. towns and C.O.D. corners. Many of us racked out brains for miles trying to figure out just what these were.

Due to the efforts of our three capable bus drivers, we rolled into Grande Prairie at 10 p.m., tired but happy. We were quickly distributed to our billets for a much-needed night's rest.

The Chorus' sponsors, the Rotary Club, officially welcomed us with a luncheon at noon on the following day. Later on we toured Alberta's only plywood factory, located on the outskirts of Grande Prairie.

One of the University's best-known travelling groups, the University Mixed Chorus, enjoyed an exceptional ten-day tour through the Peace River district in May. Their sponsor this year was the government of the province of Alberta. Through the medium of good music and the decided advantage of "living in" with the kind-hearted people in each of the centres where they stopped, the "Chorus" was able to bring a measure of the spirit of the province's anniversary year to the areas north and south of the Peace.

To tell us about the vicissitudes of travel which beset a touring group of 80 young people, we enlisted the services of an alto, Lois Alexander, who graduated with her Bachelor of Education degree this May, and a baritone, Michael O'Brien, an undergraduate in the Faculty of Education.



With the same gnawing, nervous feeling that accompanies opening night in Edmonton, we faced an enthusiastic and capacity audience in the school auditorium on Monday night. By the end of the concert, we felt that they had enjoyed what they had heard and we were happy.

The next morning we presented an 'open air' concert at the Grande Prairie separate schools. We certainly were not lacking freshness that day. As a matter of fact, this type of program for the school children became a regular part of the tour, and certainly, in every instance, they constituted just about our best audiences.

In Beaverlodge, a centre of great community spirit, the Chorus was given a tremendous ovation. In return for our concert, we were entertained by the South Peace Mixed Chorus and their 20-piece band and majorettes. It was a real treat to be able to sit back and listen to another group do their stuff. We were proud that Bob Elliott, a former U. of A. Chorus member, was one of the guiding spirits in the S.P.M.C. and their band. Further entertainment included a half-hour of dancing, with refreshments.

Fortified with lunch donated by the I.O.D.E., we travelled to Dawson Creek. After inspecting the Mile "0" post and stopping traffic while we took "pics", we boarded the buses and headed towards the Peace River bridge, where we enjoyed a breezy picnic and sipped of the mighty Peace. One of our more versatile members proved himself a descendant of the monkey tribe by climbing to the top of the bridge, upon which, he was offered a job for the summer.

Back in Dawson Creek we found, with delight, that we were being sponsored by the Students' Council there. We were treated like visiting royalty, having our own chauffeurs drive us to and from the concert.

After a "stocking foot" concert in the school gymnasium and a tour of the elementary school, we bade farewell to Dawson Creek with our fingers crossed. It just mustn't rain before we had negotiated the twenty miles of dirt road separating us from Rycroft.

Some of us were billeted in Spirit River, and it was necessary to commute by bus to Rycroft, where the concert was held in the new Community Hall. Their Glee Club treated us to coffee and doughnuts and invited us to use the hall for dancing. Our parting words were, "See you in the morning at the 9:30 ball game".

Our joy was unbounded when we learned that the Dunvegan ferry was being put into operation the day we travelled to Fairview. To many of the students the crossing was a new and novel experience. A tranquil stream made for ideal picture-taking.

Top left: After every concert, while waiting for coffee and doughnuts, some member of the troupe would lead the others in a "conga line". Top centre: Hugh Puddicombe, typifying the morning after a strenuous concert. Top right: An open-air concert for the school children in Dawson Creek, an important extra that was willingly undertaken by the chorus in almost every centre visited. Centre: Professor R. S. Eaton conducting the chorus at one of ten performances in eleven nights. Bottom left: Three of the girls having a lot of fun over an impromptu graduation song—they had heard while on tour that they would be receiving their degrees on May 17th. Bottom centre: New chorus president Don Robertson, left, receiving the traditional chorus hat and hearty handclasp from outgoing president Bob Smith. Bottom right: One of the three Canadian Coachway buses which transported the chorus on tour, suitably bedecked and inscribed.

The School of Agriculture at Fairview attracted our attention the moment we arrived there. Those who were billeted at the dormitories quickly caught up with the scrub brush. There was much washing of hair, showering of bodies, rinsing of clothes, and as a result, little sleeping. However, the concert was a success—oh, that resonance in “The Swazi Warrior”!

On arriving in Peace River, we thought that our eyes were playing tricks, for there standing on the corner was the Alumni Secretary, our honorary president and tenor reinforcement, Mr. Markle.

Like other sightseers, our main objective was to get to “Twelve-Foot Davis” grave, located on a hill overlooking the Peace River town and valley. We were moved to silence as we viewed the superb panorama from the lofty heights. Another highlight of the afternoon was recording a fifteen-minute broadcast for their new radio station. After listening to the broadcast over the air just before our concert, many of us went on stage wondering just how the audience would receive the live thing. Our worries were soon dispelled. We gave our best concert of the tour and they showered us with applause. A wonderful evening concluded with dancing in Athabasca Hall.

Our journey to Falher, a French-speaking community, found us busily practising such phrases as “Comment allez-vous?”, “Tres bien merci”, and “Ou est le biff?” Before being distributed to our billets, we visited the College of Notre Dame de la Paix.

While singing to a capacity audience that evening, we felt like celebrities, what with all the flash bulbs that were expended. The audience particularly enjoyed our version of “Alouette”, and our new twist to a key word in the score highly amused them.

Following the concert we were treated to several numbers sung by a very competent baritone, Father Prieur. As a matter of fact, they were so interested here that they “taped” our entire concert.

The following morning we gave one of our many half-hour concerts to the school children before travelling a short fourteen miles to McLennan. We found plenty of time to wash up and rest before curtain time there. Later, after the concert, we were provided with music for dancing by an exceptionally talented young pianist, Gilbert Turquotte.

The last day of the tour found us picnicking on the verge of Lesser Slave Lake. The sandwiches were thick and so were the mosquitoes. Mr. Eaton demonstrated his ability as a baseball pitcher. One of our zealous males got so enthused in a game of “catch” that he inadvertently split the seams of his trousers. His jacket managed to cover the embarrassment until changes could be made.

Tears of sadness followed the final concert and “wind-up” party in High Prairie. Everybody, including the audience and our long-suffering bus drivers, knew that this evening was somewhat different from the others. A ray of gladness emanated from the Arts and Science grads, for the long-awaited final results arrived just before concert time.

It was a wonderful closing party, with gifts commemorating numerous events and characters on tour being presented.

It was the end of another banner year for the University of Alberta Mixed Chorus. It was, in particular, the end of a second successful tour into the Peace River country. No one really wanted to head for home so soon. It seemed impossible that the tour had started and ended so suddenly. There was no question but that the Peace River country was everything everybody had said about it. It has to be seen to be believed.

Some day we will return again to the wonderful hospitality and friendliness of its people, the magnificent splendour of its scenery, and to view the banks of the mighty Peace.



DR. H. T. COUTTS '42
New Dean, Faculty of Education

TRAIL BLAZERS



JOHN HASCAL ENGLISH '25

THIS Spring there have been droves of "old" alumni back on the campus, renewing faculty acquaintances and standing agog at the changes that have taken place since last they visited.

One of the most distinguished of these visitors was John Hascal English '25, director of the Trade Commissioner Service for Canada.

In 30 years out of University, his perambulations have taken Mr. English across the channel to Dublin, to South Africa twice, and a stint in Washington, D.C.

To tell his own story, in part, he says in an interesting biographical sketch:

"The class of '25 in Commerce was about the second of its kind in Alberta. . . . I was one of the joint organizers of the Commerce club . . . served as its secretary and secretary of the graduating class . . . and while at University I ran a troop of Boy Scouts on the north side of the river."

Commenting on his postings abroad, Mr. English observed that he was "in Ireland while the troubles between the newly established Irish Free State under President Cosgrave and the United Kingdom were still at their height and when De Valera was a growing power. With such a young government, it was easy to make close contacts, so that I was able to meet De Valera on numerous occasions. I have very pleasant memories of the Abbey Theatre, the Dublin Horse Show, races, international rugby, and of friendly and charming people."

Then there was the transfer posting to London town, where he remained for seven years—"seven most interesting years. First of all, it was a period when imports from Canada were terrifically high, and also a period of great historical significance. There was King George V's jubilee and a year later his funeral; the abdication of King Edward VIII and the coronation of his brother, King George VI. During that period there was intense activity by the British to consolidate their position, especially with the French. There were also such momentous occasions as the visit of the French president, Munich and, of course, the outbreak of the war, all of which were very stirring."

World War II found Mr. English bound for Johannesburg, and he was to have a very exciting trip evading "the Graf Spee, which was roaming the South Atlantic in search of merchant shipping. In South Africa, I met General Smuts and spent several holidays in Kruger National Park, where I was able to indulge in my hobby of movie photography. I went a mile below the earth's surface in a gold mine, visited Premier diamond mine, flew to Victoria Falls and motored to Lourenco Marques, Durban and Cape Town. In 1942 I returned to Canada in an American freighter, pursued this time by submarines which missed us but sank the ship carrying our household possessions.

"During the war, when I was posted back to Ottawa for three or four years, I worked as director of imports and exports of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Subsequently I was recalled to my own department and set up the Export Planning Division, which controlled the export movement of goods to our overseas customers. Then in 1946 I accompanied the minister (now Senator James MacKinnon) on a trade mission to Latin America. We signed agreements in Mexico and Colombia and visited all the countries in Central America."

The land "about the Cape" was to become home again for John English and his family in 1946. A further transfer moved him to Washington, where he served as commercial counsellor in the Canadian embassy until his present assignment as director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa in 1953.

In this very responsible position he represents the "service" on the "Colombo Plan Committee as well as being a member of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which is a government corporation covering certain export risks. Last year I attended a meeting in Rome of all our trade commissioners stationed in Europe, following which I visited a great many offices throughout Europe. One of my duties is the inspection of our overseas posts, of which we have 56 at the present time."

It is with pride that we can point to the fact that not only is there an Alberta graduate at the head of the Trade Commissioner Service of Canada, but that he has on his team a number of fellow alumni in "Max Palmer '23, who is our representative at Kingston, Jamaica, and who is to retire in June this year; Shirley Macdonald '25, Commercial Counsellor at Rome; Lester Glass '27, Commercial Counsellor at Wellington; Clifford Bissett '25, Commercial Counsellor at Buenos Aires; Vincent Allen '31, Senior Trade Commissioner at New York; Bill Pybus '47, who is in our London office; and Bill D'Arcy '54, who is one of our new recruits brought into the department just a year ago and who will shortly be proceeding abroad."



OTONABEE

Do you recall, Otonabee,
 Happy days for you and me?
 When a boy we romped together
 In the fragrant summer weather;
 Our laughter floated like a feather
 On your bosom merrily?
 Long I missed your face clear-beaming,
 While life's promise, hopeful-seeming,
 Led me farther than our dreaming
 Made me dream, Otonabee;
 But the hope I followed after
 Fled me with derisive laughter,
 Like a ship whose white sails waft her
 From a sailor lost at sea.
 I've returned, Otonabee;
 Come again your face to see;
 But the stark trees stand unbending,
 Leafless in the summer's ending,
 Over your dark flood descending
 Through the sedges sere and brown;
 And your music now is muted,
 You are sad and sober-suited,
 All your pleasant ways polluted
 By the refuse of a town.

—R. J. Lang

Author's Note:

The Otonabee River now forms part of the Trent Valley canal system. The Indian name means, I am told, Sparkling Water. The lower twenty miles or so is navigable without a break. It was used by the earliest settlers as their best route from the Great Lakes into the district. The boats were propelled by Irish manpower, fuelled, I understand, largely by alcohol. It is stated that the water was so clear the bottom was visible all the way along.

As I Look Back

— Some Random Thoughts —

By R. C. WALLACE

IT would be overly ambitious to call these random thoughts a philosophy of life, or even a credo. They are too casual, and too ordinary, for any such high-sounding title. They are merely observations of one individual who has been permitted to travel longer than the allotted span of years along life's highway, and has been given the opportunity for a few years of quiet reflection after more responsible duties had been laid aside. Out of such reflection some things become clearer. It is of these that I would write.

It is difficult to avoid the constant repetition of the "I", the "me", the "mine", and to steer clear of the danger of reminiscing, which is almost invariably boring except to the reminiscer, who thoroughly enjoys the thrill. I shall endeavour not to trespass. But it will be necessary to fill in the main lines of the background in order to give coherence to the way of thinking that my experience has led me to follow.

I am of farming stock. The Orkney islands, my birthplace and the home of my childhood, are a farming community, with fishing as a sideline. While in my childhood, the islanders were tenant farmers under absentee landlords, they are now farm owners and relatively prosperous. Scapa Flow was the home station of the British fleet during two world wars, and there was a market at hand for produce of every kind. Beef cattle and dairy cattle are of excellent quality, and the production of eggs is phenomenal. My recollections, on the other hand, are of limited means, large families and contented living. The export was in young men and women, who went out into the world to make a living, for there was no room for them in their own parishes. They were of mixed Scottish and Norwegian blood, for the Viking occupation from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries left an indelible mark. The probability is that the first to carry the name of Wallace in these islands was the Reverend James Wallace, who came as an Episcopal minister, first to Lady Kirk Sanday and then to St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall (1672-1685). He wrote a description of the Isles of Orkney. His son, Dr. James Wallace, a Fellow of the Royal Society, published this work in 1700 as an "Account of the Islands of Orkney", with, unfortunately, no reference to his father's authorship. This is still a valuable source book of Orkney history.

The blending of Scottish and Scandinavian stock has produced a type of man with the qualities of reliability, loyalty, application to work, and love of learning. This breed does not dare greatly. It has not produced outstanding men in war or in commerce. But its sons have done something worthwhile in the field of letters,

As I Look Back was written by the late Dr. Robert Charles Wallace during the time of his last illness and published shortly before his death in January of this year. We are grateful to the editors of *The Atlantic Monthly* for permission to reprint it in its entirety.

Dr. Wallace was Lecturer and Professor of Geology at the University of Manitoba from 1910 to 1928, President of the University of Alberta from 1928 to 1936, and Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Queen's University from 1936 to 1951.

and they have filled more than their share of university positions at home and abroad. They have the quality of humour which the Scots know as pawkiness; yet they have a somewhat melancholy bent of mind. What I recall now of my country parish was the number of people of real mental ability versed in literature, in natural history and in politics. Education counted for more than worldly goods. And when opportunity came to me, by the aid of a county bursary in open competition, to go on to the Secondary School in Kirkwall, the whole way lay open—eventually to university and thence to graduate work in Germany. It seemed the inevitable thing to do, no matter that sacrifices had to be made at home (and *were* made, without hesitation). That was the kind of people these islanders were. They provided always the stimulating intellectual environment which carried one on.

Sixty years have gone since that county bursary competition took place,
Eheu! fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni.

Few, very few, of my contemporaries are left, and practically none of the guides and mentors of my youth. What satisfies now, on all too few visits to these beautiful northern isles, is the sky, the sea, the cliffs, the myriad of sea birds, and the almost unearthly beauty of the night light at midsummer. These have not changed. They are welcomed as old and steadfast friends. I am convinced that it is a better environment in which to grow up than the somewhat artificial world of a large city. And if I have shown in my latter years a desire to see the way made open for more young men and women from rural areas to go on to higher education, the reason is that I feel that they have been given something that steadies and helps, and that they will probably show some capacity for independent thinking.

These islands are cradled in the sea; and the sea, more than any other influence, pervades thought and imagination. As one looks, on a moonlight night, along the beam of reflected light going out and out as far as eye can see, one is possessed with a sense of the infinite that becomes part of one's very soul. Or as one listens to the waves lapping the shingle beach below the quiet country churchyard where men and women, long forgotten, sleep, one feels something of the quiet balm of nature's peace—a peace that holds them as they sleep. The lover of nature, born in rural surroundings with the great ocean on every side, cannot escape a natural mysticism which will colour all his thinking as the years go past. I have been told by people who have spent their childhood on the western plains that the prairies with their limitless horizons have a similar influence.

One is fortunate if memory recalls a few teachers—even one or two—who have been something more than mere pedagogues. For me two stand out, the headmaster of the county school, and the professor in Edinburgh under whose guidance I chose geology. The former was a remarkable man, almost self-taught, but with an expertness in botany, in meteorology, in archaeology, in fossil fish studies which proved a constant source of inspiration in school days and long thereafter. The latter, a master in his field of glacial geology, maintained a lively interest in his students long after they had left the academic halls. I recall a letter from him in reply to one in which I had announced an important family event. "Wallace," he

wrote, "you may reach your heart's ambition; but the real joy in life comes at your own fireside with wife and weans." There are others that come to mind: my first teacher, a young woman who seemed to embody the womanly qualities of gentleness and charm; a shy young English master in high school who gave me a love for the beauty of English prose; a venerable philosopher at Edinburgh who practised the philosophy of idealism which he professed; and a world-famous savant at Göttingen who lived the ideal life of a man devoted to scientific research. How much of it all became part of myself I cannot say, but I know that it is all held dear in memory.

One becomes more deeply impressed, as the years go past, with the great reservoir of goodwill and kindness which exists in human nature. Generosity is a much greater force than selfishness, or envy, or jealousy. There are so many occasions when the friendliness of others has lightened the load, whether of worry or sorrow. Since the time, now forty-four years ago, when, on the advice of a distinguished member of the staff of the University of Manitoba, I made application for a position in charge of geology in that institution, everything that has come in the way of appointment or recognition or honours has come unsought and unexpected. That could only have been possible if at every stage there were those who, without my knowledge then and even now, went out of their way to speak or write of me. They knew that I would never know their part and would have no means of thanking them. They were actuated simply by the kindness of their own hearts. The doctrine of the essential wickedness of human nature has no place either in my philosophy or in my experience. The good is much greater than the evil and, in all but a relatively few cases, prevails and gives life its character.

But, it may be argued, surely this is a one-sided view of life, gained from a knowledge exclusively of those who frequent the halls of universities. They are a select group, of higher mental capacity and better moral standards than the average man or woman. But my conclusions have not been based on academic life alone. I have lived and worked among the pioneers in our northern frontiers where there are many who would not measure up to the conventional standards of morality. Yet there is a straightforwardness, a sincerity and a great kindness among them which make it a rare privilege to have known these northern people and to be able to count them as friends. There are few ivory-tower philosophers in university circles today. I do not count myself as one of them.

There is a further observation to record. It would appear that, as in the parable of the talents, we are all given at least one talent, if not more. I have not found anyone in all my wanderings who was not in some regard better than I am, and from whom I could not learn something of advantage to myself. That is a categorical statement and bears examination. If others examine their own experiences, they may find that the same holds true for them. It is that special talent or quality in the personality of those whom one meets which is the real meeting place. For a knowledge that his quality is recognized gives a man heart; it lifts him up; it opens him to me—and me to him. We respond better when we are praised for our good qualities than when we are criticized for our weaknesses. We are, after all, but grownup children, and unfold in an atmosphere of praise and wilt under blame, whether just or unjust.

It was an inspiring prospect for those who, like myself, reached manhood as the new century came in. God was in His Heaven. All was right with the world. Progress was inevitable. The world was getting better and better. Two devastating world wars have taken place since then, and the apostles of progress have suffered from severe shock. Evil has shown itself to be an active terrifying force, and it has to be met head-on. People have become cynical about progress and the young are bewildered by the welter of counsels. We are so apt to measure time by the yardstick of our own lifetime, and fail to realize that such a yardstick is as inadequate as an inch rule would be for measuring the circumference of the earth. Since life began on this planet there have been successive steps forward, and since the early days of man these steps have led to a more adequate functioning of the human body and the human mind. The process continues so slowly as not to be perceptible within the compass of a human lifetime. But it continues and will increasingly, aided by the conscious efforts of men and women of goodwill who strive for a better life. There will be disappointments ahead as there have been in the past, and at times the process may seem to have gone into reverse. But I have the firm conviction, which is to me an article of faith, that no conscious effort towards betterment, whether individual or collective, is ever lost. It is held on the lap of time.

In the days when I had the responsibility of a university department of geology, I took the students of the first year, of the final year in part, and the graduate students. It was my practice to ask the first year, who numbered almost 200, to invite other students to come in for the final lecture, in which I gave some idea of the vast sweep of time and of the place of man in the absorbing story of the evolution of life. My hope was that, however much of the detail of the year's work might be forgotten, it would not be possible for any of these students to forget the human drama, in its relative insignificance and yet in its superb and magnificent challenge. No one need feel discouraged because the world is not transformed in his lifetime. The geologist, at any rate, has acquired the saving virtue of patience.

In recent years we have read and listened to much discussion on the failure of modern education to develop the mental powers of young men and women. Some of the discussion is to the point. But it often avoids the significant fact that a much larger proportion of young people than in the past are being educated to the high school level, and even to the university level. These are of varying mental capacity, some very good, the larger number fair, and a considerable number poor. If they have to be dealt with together—and funds do not permit of a thorough differentiation—the level of attainment inevitably falls and the disciplinary value of the subject material is weakened. The gain to the many in attaining a higher level of education than was possible in the past is at the sacrifice of mental challenge to the few who have exceptional minds. Here is a phase of the antithesis between a democracy and an oligarchy, between government by the many and government by the few. And as far as Canada is concerned, this is a transitional phase. It is important that the young people should be educated to take an effective part in the life of the community, on the whole more important, at this stage, than that a relatively few should be trained. The able minds somehow find the means of carrying on with

their own education. But the time will come—I trust soon—when Canada can afford to give special attention to the able minds. It may be that the oldtime disciples of the classics and higher mathematics, which prevailed in my younger days and which were very effective mind-sharpeners, will give place to other media of instruction. Whatever is used, there must be a challenge to the mind, for able minds demand that challenge. Britain, with weaker financial resources than Canada, can afford to give this special care to able students. The need is as great here—even greater. When the people of Canada are convinced of the need, the way will be found.

Education is important. It is still more important that we find a consistent and satisfying explanation of the meaning of the universe, and of our purpose and ultimate destiny as human beings. As a scientist, I have not been able to convince myself that the marvellous articulation and adaptation both of living things and of inanimate nature can have come itself or through the purely impersonal working of evolutionary laws alone. I feel that there is a mind beyond the visible processes, a fountainhead of all the love and beauty and goodness and truth which we as human beings so imperfectly reflect, a power that gives us freedom of choice and an eternal hope. We call that power God. No one who loves nature can be satisfied that this life is all. For in the contemplation of the sunset or the storm, the minerals in the rock or the brilliance of the butterfly, the mind is caught up into a relationship that is beyond the world of passing things. We reach out into the eternal.

This groping towards a power beyond the things of sense may be too vague to put into the form of a dogma or a creed. That matters less. What does matter is that the human mind is not confined to the things that today are and tomorrow are gone. What does matter is that the sense of the eternal informs our doing and our thinking, that the horizon does not limit our vision, that our mind's eye can pierce beyond the things of sense into the infinity of time and of space, that we rest in the assurance that underneath are the everlasting arms. On that basis, and on that basis only, can life have a meaning which will satisfy us. It is on that basis that men and women, weary with the burdens they shoulder, find the strength to go on.

In these somewhat informal thoughts I have put down what seems to me to be truths which have proved themselves in experience. To some they may appear to be the dreams of an unrepentant optimist. Optimist I am by nature; and life's experiences, including some deep sorrows and some unfulfilled hopes, have not changed my point of view. To me this rings true, and I *am* unrepentant. It may have some value to others. I can claim no other authority than that which may come from the vantage point of the many years from which one may look out over the peaks and valleys of life, with that sense of quietness and peace that lingers on the hilltops.

Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh;
Warte nur, balde
Ruhest du auch.

[The above lines from a poem of Goethe's have been translated by Longfellow as follows:

O'er all the hilltop
Is quiet now;
Wait; soon, like these,
Thou too shalt rest.]



UNIVERSITY TO HAVE NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

With the bringing down of the provincial budget recently it was revealed that the campus is likely to have a new \$600,000 administration building ready for occupancy next year.

Work will start this summer, with the building situated north of 89 Avenue and with the front entrance looking south along 114 Street. Plans for the building have not been completed but it is expected that it will be four storeys in height and house the offices of the president, bursar, registrar, provost, student advisory services, and the National Employment Service.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW, EDUCATION

Six new scholarships are being made available to Canadian university students interested in law or education. Five are in law and the other provides training in the field of early education. The five law scholarships, made possible by Lord Beaverbrook, are tenable at the University of New Brunswick in the faculty of law. They are of an annual value of \$600 each, tenable for a three-year period.

VARSITY RADIO "HAMS" CIRCLE GLOBE

People the world over hold conversations with one another via amateur radio, and although they are of different nationalities, religions and political views, they have one common interest—"ham radio".

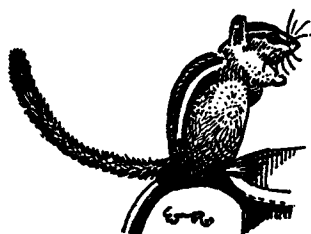
The "ham" shack at the University of Alberta is situated between the two towers north of the Students' Union Building. Between the towers are strung two antennae for use on different shortwave bands. The shack, owned by the faculty of agriculture, contains the "rigs", as the transmitters and receivers are called.

When a "ham" wishes to talk, he goes on the air with the code letters "CQ, CQ", and then names his station and the shortwave band on which he is broadcasting.

To date, members have contacted 1,150 other "hams" in thirty countries. They have established contact with every continent in the world.

FIVE NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED TO UNIVERSITY SENATE

Two graduates of the University of Alberta, Miss Mary Crawford '30, Edmonton, and Dr. W. B. Parsons, '30, Red Deer, along with other newly-appointed members of the University Senate were welcomed recently by Dr. E. P. Scarlett, Chancellor of the University. They are: Mr. H. Long, publisher of the Lethbridge Herald; Mr. G. A. Rice, station manager, radio station CFRN; and Mr. Robert Warren, superintendent of schools, Calgary.



the chipmunk

CHIPMUNK has been out and around the campus foraging for news, but the pickings have been pretty slim. Mind you, there are lots of academic staff people moving about, but by and large we are currently passing through a period of some quiescence. The University grounds this year got off to a fine start, but at the time of writing they are showing signs of the prolonged dry spell, the type of weather Chipmunk hasn't experienced for the last five years.

* * *

Just the other day we scampered across something that renews one's faith in human nature. It was all about a man who was a friend to hundreds of University of Alberta students during the ten years he operated the University Tuck Shop. Samuel J. McCoppen passed away in the middle of March at the age of 88, and in his will left a clause establishing a number of annual bursaries in his name, these to be awarded to students on the basis of financial need and scholastic standing.

The formal announcement stated that \$1,200 will be available each year for deserving students who cannot, without some financial assistance, complete a University course. A few bursaries, of amounts depending on the individual circumstances of the applicants, will be awarded annually to students who have completed the first or second year of study at the University of Alberta.

* * *

Getting back to the prolonged period of heat and drought, to Chipmunk's way of thinking, it would be nice to have left with Dr. E. O. Hohn of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Alberta when he departed recently by air for Paulatuk, near Cape Parry. But then again, while it might be cooler there, no doubt one would have had to contend with big black flies. This is Dr. Hohn's third trip to Canada's Arctic, and during the summer he will be busy collect-

ing and studying bird life in the Cape Parry area. He is being sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America.

* * *

In this column, Chipmunk would also like to add his respects to those recently tendered to Dr. K. A. Clark and Dr. G. B. Sanford.

For those of our readers who delved into metallurgy and mining engineering at the University, Dr. Clark will of course be well known. Last year he retired from the academic staff of the University after having been associated with it and the Research Council since 1920. Then, just the other day he was awarded the gold medal of the Professional Institute of Public Science of Canada. The award is made to a scientific, professional or technical worker belonging to the public service of Canada or the province for a contribution "of outstanding importance to national or world well-being made in a field of pure or applied science".

* * *

Then there was that very fine gentleman with the Dominion Plant Pathology laboratory on the campus who served the General Alumni Association as President so ably and willingly during World War II. The time for retirement has arrived for Dr. G. B. Sanford, who at an official reception this month received the good wishes of the agricultural faculty and the laboratory staff here. After reading the account, Chipmunk began doing a little digging and eventually came up with the very interesting information that Dr. Sanford had graduated from the University of Alberta with his B.Sc. degree in agriculture in 1920. That this was no ordinary accomplishment is plain to be seen, for he was awarded the Governor General's medal that year and studied at the University of Minnesota under a Caleb Dorr fellowship. Much of the initial research on antibiotics was conducted by Dr. Sanford on testing plots now occupied by the Students'

» » Alumni Notes « «

1923

A well-earned honor has been placed with **Dr. R. W. Hedley**, art critic of the Edmonton Journal, who was recently awarded a citation for newspaper art criticism by the College Art Association of America.

The top award went to Dave Webber of the Santa Fe New Mexican, while second prize went to Dr. Hedley for "an excellent example of educational criticism without pedantry, developing a sympathetic approach through logic and reasonableness".

It will be recalled that Dr. Hedley received an honorary degree from this Alma Mater at Spring Convocation a year ago.

1924

On a balmy day in June a very pleasant member of the fairer sex dropped into our office and we learned from **Lesley M. Heathcote**, librarian at Montana State College, that she had been away from the campus for an awfully long time—eighteen years, to be exact. Lesley has been at Montana State for nine years and had returned to Edmonton to attend a meeting of the Alberta Library Association.

1925

Without the semblance of a doubt, one of our best correspondents of late has been **G. Allen Mail**, who is doing a lot of good work with the Public Health Service down around Logan, Utah. We had the pleasure of comparing notes with Allen this May when he returned to the campus after twenty-five years

away from it. Right now he is medical entomologist with the United States Public Health Service in Logan and waging a determined battle with the encephalitis mosquito.

In Allen's own words, "We like the place immensely. I have not been in Edmonton since 1940 and get little news of the U. of A. except through The New Trail and an occasional letter from Scotty Devlin '25. The class of '25 appears too rarely in Alumni Notes. That is not surprising if they are all like me in the matter of correspondence with their Alma Mater. . . . Was delighted to receive today a copy of the new five-cent postage stamp designed by Professor Rowan and picturing the whooping crane".

From the pen of **T. P. Devlin**, assistant director of the Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, we learn with mutual pride that his eldest daughter, Ruth Brenda, graduated with her medical degree from the University of Manitoba last year and now has a teaching fellowship in pathology at the University Medical College, Winnipeg.

1934

North American Cyanamid Limited has announced the appointment of **Dr. James A. McCoubrey** as manager of the newly formed market research department. He will make his headquarters in Toronto. In this new assignment he will conduct market surveys to provide information for decisions on plant expansions, product diversification, and development of new products in Canada. We thought it interesting that he had taken his postgraduate training at McGill and prior to joining Cyanamid had

Union Building. Dr. Sanford worked out the principle that there is in the soil certain micro-organisms that produce antibiotics that can kill or control other disease organisms.

During the span of his work Dr. Sanford has published thirty scientific articles and from 1929 until 1936 he was a member of the

University Senate. He has been in charge of the Dominion Plant Pathology laboratory located on the campus since 1928.

Chipmunk, I am sure, expresses the sentiments of a host of alumni and old colleagues in wishing Dr. Sanford the very best in his retirement.

served with the research and development department of Shawinigan Chemicals Limited and for the past three years has been on the staff of the development branch, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

We had a note the other day from **Mrs. Margaret Hartledge**, who brought us up to date about her latest perambulations, which took her to Europe last fall. She tells us that since returning to Ottawa she has gone back to her "old teaching job" in that city.

1935

A lady graduate with a colorful career, **Mrs. John S. Woodhouse** (nee Dorothy Graham) was visiting in Edmonton recently after leaving Lima, Peru. Mrs. Woodhouse's husband imports agricultural machinery in that country and it was interesting to see what she had to say about the climate and the conditions of the people in the Sierras. Before her marriage, Dorothy worked at the British Embassy in Washington and was engaged on an interim commission at Quebec when F.A.O. was established at the 1945 conference, and subsequently became personal secretary to Sir John Boyd Orr, now Lord Boyd Orr, former director of the food and agriculture project of United Nations.

1937

It is always a pleasure to hear from people who have just returned from New York, and a telephone conversation we had the other day with **Dr. H. R. Thornton** of the Department of Dairying was no exception. This well-known figure on the campus had just returned from a convention sponsored by the American Society of Bacteriologists, and one of the amazing things, we concluded, was that the 300 registrants were all contained within the Statler Hotel. According to Dr. Thornton, you didn't need to step outside the door for anything.

Naturally, amongst such a large number of bacteriologists it would be logical to find a number of Alberta graduates, and Dr. Thornton did make fleeting contact with the following: **Dr. Nick Bohonos** '37, now in charge of a research laboratory with the American Cyanamid Co., Pearl River, N.Y.; **Dr. W. E. Brown** '43, '45, employed with Squibbs at New Brunswick, New Jersey; **Margaret Finlayson** '43, '52, now with the Ontario Department of Health, with headquarters in Toronto; and a little closer to home, **Dr. Clark Blackwood** '42, '44, who continues

with the National Research regional laboratory in Saskatoon.

1939

A former Alberta graduate, **Dr. M. M. Pechet**, now living in the United States, has played an important part in the development of two new compounds for treating arthritis. They are reputed to be three or four times as potent as cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

Dr. Pechet was an honors graduate in chemistry from this institution and is currently serving as a major in the U.S. army but still carrying out research work. While serving in the army he is continuing his work as a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School, a staff member of the Children's Hospital in Boston and resident senior doctor of Lowell House, Cambridge, Mass. The two new compounds he has assisted in discovering are called metacortandracin and metacortandralone.

A fellow editor dropped in to pay his respects this summer and we were delighted to have the opportunity of showing **Stan Goddard** around the campus. Stan is editor of the Imperial Esso Farm News, an attractive publication with a circulation of 340,000.

One of our graduates who has found himself and his family a long way from home in the last couple of months is **Hugh McDonald**, now telegraph editor of the San Mateo Times in California.

To quote from Hugh's letter: "My wife Joy, son Christopher, and police dog Kippy left Edmonton last January to see if this United States living was all it was cracked up to be. Spring came early for us this year and so far our only complaint is that we miss our friends back home."

1941

An interesting note was passed along to us the other day by **Dr. Sperry Fraser** '30, president of the Dental Alumni Association. It originated from **Dr. Jack Neilson** and he enclosed his fees along with adding a little personal note. We thought we should quote some of it, although Dr. Sperry could probably give a much fuller interpretation:

"I trust you and Dan threaded your way out of 'the Loop' and Chicago in good style and that you arrived home safely with a minimum of detours and circuitous routes. I understand,

through George Brass, that you did. Incidentally, we enjoyed George's visit here a few weeks ago, and it is always good to talk to someone from Edmonton."

We would like to extend our congratulations to **W. J. (Bill) Haddad '41**, who was recently elected president of the Edmonton Kinsmen Club.

Somebody fairly recent in the life insurance business is **David K. Larmour**, who sent in a note on his new letterhead and commented:

"Thanks for keeping The New Trail coming in spite of tardiness. I value the publication very highly and always proudly show it to graduates of other universities." Thanks, Dave!

1942

A distinguished graduate well known in engineering circles in Western Canada, **R. L. Davies** has been appointed manager of Baynes Manning (Alberta) Limited, with offices located in Calgary. Mr. Davies received his degree in civil engineering from the University of Alberta



SPRING CONVOCATION 1955

Tree-planting ceremony—Chancellor Scarlett returning the sod.

and is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta.

A recent release from Shell Development Co., Emeryville, California, has brought to our attention that **M. Reginald Legge** has recently joined that company as a research supervisor in the organic and applications department. Mr. Legge received his doctor's degree from McGill in 1945.

1945

Some of our best engineers seem to be either joining Shell Oil Company or have been with them for several years. **Ian D. Crawford**, company geologist, recently celebrated his tenth service birthday with them and was presented with a service emblem to commemorate the occasion. It will be recalled that Ian was active in the Science Club on the campus, the Philosophical Society, the Geological Society, and was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

We have heard a lot in the last few years about the rapid progress being made by **Dr. Alfred E. Harper**, presently at Madison, Wisconsin. Then a news release which crossed our desk the other day stated that he had been awarded a fellowship in the medical sciences for the academic year 1955-56 by the medical fellowship board of the National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council. His appointment is one of nine made by the board this year from funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. This program offers opportunity for advanced training for young men and women who are entering the field of medical research. Dr. Harper's major field of interest is biochemistry. As a National Research fellow he plans to study the influence of hormones, particularly the growth hormone of the pituitary gland and insulin on metabolic processes at Cambridge University, England, under the direction of Professor F. G. Young.

1948

It wouldn't be like old times if we didn't hear occasionally from **H. V. Weekes**, who underlines the fact that he is at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

The fact of the matter is that there was a bit of misunderstanding about a change of address, and upon the head of your editor there have been heaped "coals of potential fire".

However, in his effervescent manner, Harold does say that he will be back on the campus teaching at summer school this summer, and "at the moment I am up to the eyebrows in final examinations. . . . My wife and I continue to enjoy reasonable health and continue to keep our eyes fixed firmly westward. So far we have felt no inclination to choke herrings nor, though we are but five miles from the Nova Scotia border, have our noses taken on any tinge of blue. . . . Greetings to you from the Far East". And all this is signed "Pax vobiscum". Now, for an alumni secretary, that is quite a bit to chew on. Would somebody please translate?

For anyone who has lost track of **Paul N. Sommerville**, associate professor of statistics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, we would like to pass along the information that his new address is Apt. 109, 1339 Fort Stevens Drive N.W., Washington, D.C. Also that for the next year he will be visiting professor of statistics at American University, Washington; will be teaching one course a semester and will be writing a manual of statistics for eventual inclusion in a U.S. Army Ordinance handbook. In his report to us under a second postscript, he states too that on December 11, 1954, he took unto himself a wife, a graduate of Women's College at the University of North Carolina.

1949

A former president of the Students' Union and now a prominent lawyer in the Edmonton community, **Tevie Miller** has been elected president of the Edmonton Liberal Association.

One of the pertinent things about this election rests in the fact that the leader of the Liberal party in Alberta is also a graduate from Alberta, **J. Harper Prowse '38**, and by the way things are warming up, both Tevie and Harper will have put in more than a good stint of work before the votes are actually counted.

1950

The General Electric research laboratory has announced the appointment of **Allan S. Hay** as research associate in the chemistry research department. Since leaving the campus, Allan has completed work towards his Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois and is currently a member of the American Chemical Society.

We certainly are indebted to **Doug Sherbaniuk** for the newsy note that we received from out Toronto way not so very long ago.

Doug, we feel sure, wouldn't mind us letting him tell his own story in his own way:

"Albertans seem to have migrated east in great numbers, and especially is there no dearth of U. of A. grads in Ontario. I'm studying under **Prof. F. E. LoBrie** '40, a graduate in arts and law, and have run into a number of our people doing graduate work: **Dante Levardou** '50, **Sam Hrushovitz** '52, **Bob Parry** '50 and his wife (nee Pat Patterson), **Floyd Buckles** '48, all at the University of Toronto. On a recent trip to Ottawa I met **Rich Olson** '50 and **Dr. Dale Thompson** '48. Rich has recently become a member of the Department of Justice and Dale is working in the C.M.'s office (Prime Minister's, that is). **Kay Buchanan** '52 is studying at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

"Dick (Dr. R. Sherbaniuk '48) tells me the New Year's Ball and the Alumni Dance were both very successful functions; and, I must say, you can't attend affairs like those in this city without mortgaging your right arm.

"I'm beginning to enjoy Toronto a bit more now with the advent of spring, replacing a very dull and depressing winter, but have been warned that the hot, sweaty, muggy season is racing towards us with two or three months of torrid agony. I rather think I'll be glad to see Alberta again come September."

1952

Also a member of the current exodus from Canada is **D. C. Hobbs**, who has been awarded a teaching fellowship which will allow him to carry on cancer research leading to his Ph.D. at the University of Tennessee. He plans to work with radioactive tracers in cancer treatment. His work at the University of Tennessee likely will take three years.

An interesting news release from Cornell University states that **Trevor B. Hill** has been granted one of the American Viscose summer research fellowships of \$537.57 awarded to five students in the Cornell chemistry department. The fellowships give \$325 and tuition and are part of the college relations program of the American Viscose Corporation.

Eleven Alberta students, graduates of the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta, have received scholarships ranging in value from \$800 to \$2,500 from the National Research Council of Canada. One of these went to **John**

Duby, Edmonton, former Rhodes scholar, who graduated in chemical engineering. His scholarship is tenable at the Oxford English School.

C. R. Fuerst '49 will continue his studies at the Institute Pasteur in Paris. This successful young man at the age of 16 won an honor prize in the Dominion champion grain-judging contest and five years later, on graduating in agriculture, was awarded the gold medal for agriculture.

Barry Mellon '54, also a scholarship winner, will study at the American University, and **Maurice Stewart** '54, who last year won an \$800 National Research Council bursary, will complete his studies at the University of Western Ontario.

1953

A master's degree in home economics has been granted to **Mrs. William Breslin** (nee Hazel Brown) from Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. Hazel was recently married and her husband is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan. While attending Washington State she was elected to membership in the honorary society of Omicron Nu and Phi Kappa Phi.

1954

Two winters ago, if any of you were there, you will recall seeing the charming young concert mistress with the University Symphony Orchestra at the time of its formal presentation. We have reference, of course, to **Ruth Chennells** (now Mrs. L. N. Cathcart). We had an interesting note from Ruth the other day, sent from the balmy city, Vancouver. She went on to say that she has just finished a stint as a social worker at the Girls' Industrial School in Vancouver and that **Murray** '53 is finishing a year of surgery at Shaughnessy Hospital and "we're planning on going into practice on Lulu Island in July. . . . Best wishes; your New Trail is avidly devoured in our home".

The first graduate from another university to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Alberta in biochemistry, **Dr. P. F. Solvonuk**, formerly of Saskatchewan, has left for the University of British Columbia, where he will continue work in research.

1955

The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for Alberta has been placed with **Allan R. Godfrey**, formerly of Medicine Hat and a graduate this May from the University of Alberta with a B.A. in honors English.

In Memoriam

Dr. Robert William Boyle, former Dean of Applied Science at the University of Alberta, passed away on April 26th and was buried at Golders Green, London, England.

Dr. Boyle was born in Newfoundland in 1883. He was a Master of Science in Physics and a Doctor of Philosophy of McGill, where he taught until 1909, when he went to England as holder of an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. At Manchester he was engaged on research into radioactivity. Returning to McGill in 1911, he became lecturer and later assistant professor of physics.

In 1912 Dr. Tory recruited him to the staff of the four-year-old University of Alberta as professor of physics.

In the First World War, from 1916 to 1919, he worked in the United Kingdom under the Board of Inventions and Research and the Anti-Submarine Division of the British Admiralty. The aim of Germany at that time was to cut off all supplies from Britain by means of an unrestricted submarine campaign. A team of prominent scientists was called together to carry out research into methods of detecting submarines. Robert Boyle played a very prominent part in the development of ultrasonic methods of submarine detection. Because of the extreme pressure on the supply lines of Great Britain, the work was of vital importance and contributed greatly to the reduction in the number of sinkings of merchant and war vessels in the later stages of the war. As an example of the contributions of scientists at war, it was of historic importance.

Dr. Boyle returned to the University of Alberta in 1921 and, in addition to his duties as professor of physics, became Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science. He remained at the University until 1929, when he resigned in order to become Director of the Division of Physics and Electrical Engineering at the National Research Council. His work there was connected with the properties of matter; the adsorption, solution and volatilization of radioactive emanations; and ultrasonics. From this post he retired some years ago and since his retirement had travelled widely in various parts of the world.

His academic honours included a Fellowship of the Physical Society, the Acoustical Society and the Royal Society of Canada. He was past president of Section III of the Royal Society, member and past president of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta, and member of the Engineering Institute of Canada. From 1927 to 1929 he was on the board of the Royal Military College and served as chairman from 1935 to 1938. In 1940 he received the Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society of Canada.

* * *

The New Trail was saddened to hear of the recent passing of **Harold Ainsworth '29**, a graduate in electrical engineering from this University. Harold was born in England and served for many years with electrical companies and the federal government in Ontario. During World War II he was awarded the O.B.E. for government services, and at the time of his death was an employee of the defence department.

* * *

A graduate and former professor of the University of Alberta, **W. M. Fife '13** passed away recently in Boston. Mr. Fife came to Alberta from Peterboro, Ontario, in 1906 and was a veteran of World War I. Before entering the teaching profession he was active as instrument man for the Dominion Land Survey, who were busy opening up northwestern Canada.

"Max" graduated with the first engineering class of this University and distinguished himself by winning a gold medal that year. At the time of his passing he was associate professor of structural engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NEWS from the branches

With the summer season upon us, alumni branch activity has virtually ceased, but we can record a number of very interesting and successful evenings sandwiched between Homecoming and the annual meeting of the Association late in April.

In this issue we are particularly proud to announce the formation of a new alumni branch in the newly created city of Camrose. This raises the total to an even 20.

Camrose

If anybody was to ask who's your best alumni field man, we'd be delighted to say "Stan Hambly, '40, '42, '44".

It was just two years ago that Stan supplied a lot of organizational assistance in establishing an alumni branch in Grande Prairie. His superintendent's duties have since taken him to Camrose and we were delighted when he offered to render what assistance he could there.

The meeting was held in the high school and the graduate turnout was good in spite of snow in April. President Andrew Stewart spoke, as did his guest, Mr. Williams, principal of a college in New Zealand. Our newly elected president, Rodney Pike, and Paul Thomas expanded on the reasons for the existence of alumni branches, and the secretary outlined the workings of the Association.

At this inaugural meeting a strong executive committee was elected: Stan Hambly, president; Dave Stelfox, vice-president; Larry Williams, secretary; Betty Barker, treasurer.

Lethbridge

Another pleasant April interlude was a dinner meeting at the "Town and Country Club" in Lethbridge.

This was the outgoing meeting for President Irene Virtue, and as her successor we were glad to welcome Douglas Brown, who subsequently journeyed to our annual meeting.

The entire evening was particularly well arranged and, to top it all off, some 50 or 60 graduates were treated to an address on the "state of the campus" by Dr. Walter Johns. Dr. J. W. Chalmers, now vice-president of the General Alumni Association, did some fine supporting work and the evening concluded with a showing of the movie, "On the Campus".

Victoria

One of the niceties provided this office by the very active group of alumni on the "Island" are copies of each of their circulars heralding approaching functions.

We received one of these the other day, and it established that a June meeting would be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chard and that Dr. W. A. Trenholme had "been persuaded to show pictures of his adventures in the South Seas".

Winnipeg

Fairly early in April we were able to arrange with Dean Walter Johns to fly to Winnipeg to attend a dinner meeting with alumni there.

We weren't long in hearing from the then secretary, Art Larson, who commented, "I must say that he (Dr. Johns) made an excellent job of giving us an insight into the buliding and administrative problems the University is experiencing due to the expanding attendance. The informal way in which his talk was presented was appreciated and enjoyed by everyone, and afterwards we had a short question and answer period prior to the showing of the new University film."

New executive members who will be charting the course of the Winnipeg branch in 1955-56 are: Adrian Tallman, president; Art Larson, vice-president; Mrs. Bruce Chown, secretary-treasurer.

Peace River

This spring when the leaves were beginning to bud we decided it was time to make our way to the Peace and visit with alumni resident in the land of Twelve-Foot Davis.

On very short notice our genial branch secretary and member of the legal profession in Peace River town, Claude Campbell '41, rallied together a number of graduates and we met informally in the school there. Conversation ran the gamut of things of interest about the University and the Alumni Association. Two things that came in for a lot of close scrutiny were a sizable photographic view of the present campus and a showing of the film, "On the Campus".



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The President of the Alumni Association of the University
Additional trustees appointed by the above.

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